

on the Jerome Park race track, when the "Big Four" was introduced into this country, and he was a member of the team which first defended the pole cup against the English invaders.

That was in 1896 and the cup went to Hurlingham, England, where it remained until the "Big Four" Whitney, the Waterbury-Larry and Monte—and Devereux Milburn, retrieved it in 1900. They successfully defended it two years later, when the Englishmen made a gallant attempt to win it back.

At the conclusion of the last international matches the challenges were made in their praise of the "Big Four" and it was confidently predicted then that as long as the "Big Four" retained their youth, the sixty or so cup in this country could never be questioned.

But great as the "Big Four" players were, they owed much of their skill to the wonderful practice which Keene, Malcolm Stevenson and Louis Stoddard afforded them. These men patriotically gave their time and money to the furtherance of the chances of America to retain the cup. They played day after day against the cup defenders, riding around the track, themselves, that the American team might have the most expert mounts.

PRACTICE GAMES WERE DESPERATELY PLAYED.

Early this spring they put in many days of practice at George Gould's Georgian Court in Lakewood, grooming the American team as though the success of the defenders depended on them, and when the practice season moved to Meadowbrook and Piping Rock, this "secret" approach to the "Big Four" was maintained. Keene was before and in the midst of every scrimmage, foremost in riding off opponents, unequalled almost for vigor and direction of his shots, was Foxhall Keene. He rode like a centaur and even Devereux Milburn, roughest of the riders, though always perfectly fair, could not resist the temptation to "cut in" on Keene. Coupled to this was knowledge of the fine points of polo, which only years of experience at the same could give, and while the announcement of any change was a surprising shock to the enthusiasts, it was less astounding to learn that Keene was to head the new combination.

AMERICA'S CHANCES SERIOUSLY LESSENED BY MISAP.

Now that he can no longer play, the stakes fall naturally on Whitney, for Milburn, generally regarded as the greatest polo player in America, it is not in the world, is still a member of the defending team, the only one of the "Big Four" to remain.

Either Larry or J. M. Waterbury might replace Keene, for both of these men are starting players despite the slight loss of form recently. Neither has had much experience in leading a team, however, and each plays best when he has the other to back him up. It cannot remain of course that the whole recently selected team will withdraw in favor of the old combination, and that the one-time "Big Four" once more will carry the colors of America in an international match. In either event, however, the chances of America suffered a serious setback in the injury to a star.

THREE MOTORBOATS START IN RACE TO BERMUDA.

Thousands Give Send Off to Barbara, Dream and Toccasin as They Leave Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—With a roaring escort from river craft and thousands of persons who watched the start from the shores, the little motorboats Dream, Barbara II, and Toccasin cruised the starting line at 1:30 P. M. for their long race to Bermuda.

The dream is the motor and the course is down the Delaware River and then, when the Delaware Capes are left behind, the boats will cut their course to the southeast and fight wind and wave to St. David's Head, Bermuda.

The Barbara II, to scratch boat, The Dream, which won the race last year from the Hutchinsons, has a time allowance of 15 minutes, 44 minutes, 54 seconds, and the Toccasin is allowed 15 hours, 4 minutes, 50 seconds. The weather was clear and pleasant when the race started, but according to the local weather bureau there may be trouble ahead before the boats get out to sea.

MISSING WOMAN TOLD NEIGHBOR OF LONG VACATION

Mrs. Housman Spoke to Frederick About Having Saved Some Money.

Another slender thread of evidence, pointing a way into the impenetrable mystery surrounding the disappearance from Plum Island last Saturday night of Mrs. Olga Housman, was uncovered today when Easy Frederick, a squatter, living on the island at some distance from the spot where Mrs. Housman put out in her skiff, told the police of a brief conversation he had with the woman before she disappeared into the mist of the sluggish channel. Frederick was the last person to see her talk with her before the incident which suddenly accompanied her disappearance.

"I was down by the edge of the beach just before dark," said Frederick today, "when I saw Mrs. Housman coming along alone in a skiff. I called to her and passed the time of day, for I knew her slightly."

"She answered readily and when I asked her where she was bound, she answered:

"Oh, I've saved up some money and I'm going on a long vacation." She laughed as she said this and pulled around the point toward the direction of Dead Horse Channel and I did not see her again."

Since Mrs. Housman had nearly \$200 with her, pinned on the inside of her waist, the marshers are wondering just how much significance they can attach to this chance remark, and if she gave a hint to Frederick that she was even then "going on a long vacation."

PORT OF NEW YORK.

ARRIVED.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

TO-MORROW!

FIREBUG-BURGLARS DESTROY HOUSE TO LEAVE NO CLUES

Detectives Seek Amateurs Who Knew Dide Family in \$4,200 Robbery.

THEY WERE EXPERTS.

Leave No Clue or Finger Prints on Which Baffled Police Can Work.

Lieut. Von Wagner and detectives of the States Island police are without a clue in their search to-day to the identity of the burglars who robbed the home of John Dide, No. 483 Ambury road, Bitingville, last night of \$4,200 worth of jewelry and \$1,000 in cash. A fire was started by the robbers damaging the house so seriously that the ruins will have to be razed, and so scorched the old-fashioned safe into which they had broken that finger prints which may have been left on it were obliterated.

Enough of the safe remained to show that the task of opening it must have been performed by amateurs and the detectives are working on the theory that the robbers were persons who knew Dide well and were aware that he and his wife spent last evening in Huguenot Park.

RETURNED TO FIND HOUSE IN FLAMES.

The elderly couple returned home shortly before midnight to find their home in flames and Deputy Chief Bagley and Battalion Chief Howard directing the firemen. They learned that neighbors had discovered the fire half an hour before. At that time the fire had consumed the house with the exception of saving the house from ruin. The structure was a one story and attic frame house which was built in Revolutionary times. For many years it had been known as the Red Tavern, but about a year ago Dide and his wife moved into it, coming from Connecticut, where Dide had been an athletic trainer. A SUNDAY DISCOVERED BY A SEARCH OF RUINS.

The couple never became well known to their neighbors, although it was common gossip that Dide was well-to-do. He announced that he had retired from business, and he and his wife conducted the house with one servant. This servant had a night off last night as the place was deserted when the burglars entered.

There was no thought of a robbery until Dide reached home. Until then the firemen believed the blaze was caused by faulty insulation in the electric lights of the house, but when Dide was able to reach his wife he found that it had been caused by a heavy Jimmy which had ripped the floor off, and then he saw that his cash and jewelry were gone.

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PORT OF NEW YORK.

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TO-MORROW!

Silk Strikers Embarking on Train at Paterson For Trip Here to Produce Big Pageant in Garden

Photographed Especially for The Evening World by a Staff Photographer.



RICH SENATORS TELL HOW THEY GOT WEALTHY

(Continued from First Page.)

am interested in. We have 100 miles of railroad and there are no large or indebtedness. It is a fact and there are mills and vessels and steamboats and so on. I think we own something over 100,000 acres of land. I mean companies of which I am president, and in some cases I am the majority owner. I am a director in three paper-making concerns. I think I have \$200,000 in the paper business. I suppose I have six or eight farms. My Kenosha farm is said to be the best in Wisconsin—900 acres all under drained. I have iron mines in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Out of the Stephenson mine last year we got \$12,000 royalty. I don't know what the acreage we own in iron lands. To guess at it I would say 400,000 that is threatened with ore."

Lippitt millions in cotton mills; fears tariff.

"I am now and all my life have been interested in the manufacture of cotton goods of various kinds. The Manville Company of Providence manufactures a very wide range of cotton cloths. Its capital stock is \$4,000,000. I own about a quarter of it. Other members of my family—my brothers and sisters—have some of it. I think probably the family owns between one-half and two-thirds of it. I have been general manager for twenty-five or thirty years. I only exercise the duties, however, in a nominal capacity. Two years ago I thought the preferred stock was worth about \$1,000,000. To-day I should not call the common stock worth more than \$500,000, an account of the tariff agitation. I do think the tariff bill will injuriously affect the business. I think it would very materially affect the amount of cotton goods manufactured in this country anywhere from fifty to two hundred millions."

Senator Root of New York gave the following list of his interests in tariff affected enterprises:

National Lead Company, 60 shares.

Smelters' Securities Company, 700 shares.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company, 20 shares.

An up-State farm of 200 acres.

Senator Root did not profess, nor was he asked, what other interests he had in enterprises not affected by the tariff.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts likewise confined himself to tariff interests and gave the following:

LODGE TELLS OF HOLDINGS IN CORPORATIONS.

"I am a stockholder in four companies which I assume to produce articles mentioned in the bill. I have never heard from any of the companies in regard to it, so that I cannot suppose that their interest is serious. One is the General Electric Company, one is the American Agricultural Chemical Company and one is the United States Smelting and Refining Company."

Senator Lodge was not asked the extent of his holdings.

Senator McLean of Connecticut is another holder of corporation stocks, which he listed as follows:

200 shares of General Electric.

owned personally; also joint estate interest in 100 shares of U. S. Steel.

200 shares National Biscuit.

200 shares General Electric.

50 shares American Trading Company.

Where Tariff Making Senators Have Their "Pocket" Interests

RICH SENATORS.

LIPPIITT, Rhode Island, cotton mills.

LODGE, Massachusetts, corporation securities.

WEEKS, Massachusetts, banker.

BOOT, New York, corporation securities.

DU PONT, Delaware, steel and other stocks.

SAVSBURY, Delaware, coal and copper.

STEPHENSON, Wisconsin, lumber and iron ore.

OLIVER, Pennsylvania, newspapers, steel, coal and copper.

JACKSON, Maryland, lumber.

SWANSON, Virginia, cotton mill.

GOFF, West Virginia, coal and oil.

GEORGE, North Dakota, farms and banks.

WARREN, Wyoming, sheep ranches.

CATRON, New Mexico, lands and mines.

POOR SENATORS.

BACON, Georgia, farm and sewer pipe factory.

BURTON, Ohio, farm and some city property.

CRAWFORD, South Dakota, law library and a home.

NELSON, Minnesota, three farms.

BRADLEY, Kentucky, \$5,000 life insurance policy.

BRISTOW, Kansas, country newspaper.

KERTON, Iowa, farm that does not pay.

LA FOLLETTE, newspaper and hopes in a sine mine.

CLARK, Wyoming, anticipations in a coal mine.

CHILTON, West Virginia, orchard on Apple Pie Ridge.

possessions as follows:

"I own about five thousand acres of timberland. My cotton plantation contains about 3,000 acres. I am also interested in a national bank. I own more or less real estate, stores, office buildings and things of that kind in my native town."

Probably the richest Southern Senator is Goff of West Virginia. He has an income of \$75,000 per year from coal and oil lands in West Virginia.

WIDE CONTRAST IN PENNSYLVANIA SENATORS.

Senator Oliver of Pittsburgh is a very rich man. He flatly refused to disclose his interests in any enterprise excepting those subject to tariff. In that restricted list he enumerated these possessions:

Two Pittsburgh daily newspapers, worth \$1,500,000.

\$100,000 invested in paper mills.

1,000 shares U. S. Steel Preferred.

7,500 shares Pittsburgh Coal Company Preferred.

In strong contrast with the possessions of Senator Oliver is the testimony of his colleague, Senator Penrose, usually considered the champion of special interests in the Senate. This is what he said:

"I have no financial interest in any of the bills which will injuriously affect the business. I think it would very materially affect the amount of cotton goods manufactured in this country anywhere from fifty to two hundred millions."

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200 shares National Biscuit.

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little farm. I raise vegetables, and roasting ears, and potatoes, and some grapes and apples. I am interested in an apple orchard over in Berkeley County. It will be five or six years before it will produce. It is on the celebrated Apple Pie Ridge, and I hope it will make me a fine life insurance when I get old. I also have a little street car stock in Charleston and Huntington."

LaFollette of Wisconsin has hopes that a little sine mine in which he has an interest will produce some revenue. He owns substantially all the stock of the weekly paper that bears his name.

Clarke of Wyoming is a lawyer, but he has great hopes of a small coal mine near his home town, which has just been started, but not yet productive. "If I thought," he said, "that my influence would have any effect I should endeavor to influence members of the Senate in regard to the coal situation. I am in favor of a duty on coal, all ways have been, and until I am convinced that a duty is not necessary, all ways will be."

5,000 IN PARADE OF SILK STRIKERS ON FIFTH AVENUE

(Continued from First Page.)

ated a special train of thirteen coaches on the D. & W., which pulled out of Paterson at 10:45 o'clock, arriving in Hoboken about 11:15. By arrangement the men, women and children who are to take part in the pageant met in front of Turn Hall, Paterson, an hour before their train left.

The hall, closed some weeks ago by the police, was not opened, but the crowds gathered in the street in front of it. Chief of Police Bimson and several policemen were on hand but there was no disorder. The strikers had too much at stake to jeopardize their chances of reaching New York without delay.

PERMISSION TO PARADE IN PAT- ERSON DENIED.

Application had been made to the police for a permit to parade to the railroad station from Turn Hall, but this was refused and when the time came to go to the station the strikers went in straggling disorder through the streets from Turn Hall. The cost of the train was sixty-five cents to each passenger, and as many of the strikers are almost starving, only about 1,300 of them could make the trip.

More than 1,000 who couldn't go accompanied the lucky ones to the station and cheered them.

Leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World who have managed the strike were conspicuous by their absence in Paterson. William D. Haywood, Carlos Treaca, Patrick Quinlan and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn did not appear in the mill city, and it was said this course had been determined on lest the police should find occasion to interfere.

What sort of an impression will this pageant make upon New York and audience is interesting the strike committee. Leader Haywood has said he expects to make \$100,000 from the show. It has cost \$7,500 to put it on. This has been contributed, it is said, by interested New Yorkers.

The pastime was arranged by John Reed, who spent a couple of days in a Paterson jail; Ernest Poole, who has two plays on the road; Mabel Dodge and Arturo Giovannitti. Others associated with the enterprise in various capacities are Lincoln Steffens, E. W. Walling, Upton Sinclair, Ines Haynes Gilmore, Hutchins Hapgood, Thompson Buchanan and Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes.

The first scene will be that of a big silk mill in operation. The workers will be shown busy engaged at their various tasks. Then will come the call of a strike. The looms will stop and the strikers will troop forth at the call of their leaders.

Then will come a scene before a closed mill. Pickets will be shown at work. Non-union workers will be stopped and argued with. Detectives and police will charge the crowd. Strikers in the uniforms of policemen will show how they claim they have been treated by the police. Chief Bimson, Capt. McBride and other nobles of the Paterson department will be represented by actors and the encounter will be thrilling.

Even an auto patrol wagon will appear at the performance, and the spectacle of strikers being clubbed and then tossed into a patrol wagon and hurried to the police station will be presented. The climactic feature of this scene will be the killing of Modestine Valentin.

Crushed old Senator Joe Johnson of Alabama was a banker, but now classes himself as a farmer with 500 acres, but he says: "My interest there has generally been contributory."

Chilton of West Virginia has coal lands that have not yet paid any dividends, but he is rich in something else, for he told committee: "I have a

GIRL PICKPOCKET STOLE TO BUY FINE CLOTHES FOR BABY

Mrs. Gross, Wife and Mother, Longed for Finery and Got It by Theft.

The love for finery and other things that are so dear to a woman is responsible for Mrs. Lottie Gross, young and attractive, of No. 21 Lenox avenue, being in the Tombs preparatory to serving a term of ten months in the penitentiary. Mrs. Gross was sentenced by Judge Crain in General Sessions, on her plea of guilty to the theft of \$5 from a woman at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second street on Feb. 15.

"I had a good home, a loving, generous husband, and best of all, my baby, yet I could not help stealing," Mrs. Gross told Probation Officer Kaminsky. "It is like a disease. I kept honest for nearly four years and then the old desire to steal—to get something for nothing—came back."

Mrs. Gross told the probation officer that six years ago, before her marriage, she had run away from her mother's home, in company with another girl, a professional thief, who taught her to pick pockets. She was arrested in Philadelphia and served a term in Moyamensing Prison.

"When I finished my term there," said Mrs. Gross, who is now only twenty-two years old, "I returned to my mother's home in this city. A young man, a friend of the family, who knew all about my imprisonment, thought well enough of me to marry me. For four years I kept straight. During that time my baby came. It is a girl and is now nearly four years old. As the baby grew older I spent every cent my husband gave me, and he was indeed generous, holding a good position, to clothe it as I had seen other children dressed—children of the rich in Central Park. It took more money to dress the baby and myself in the way I wanted than my husband gave me. Then I went back."

For the last year I have been stealing. I longed for pretty clothes for myself and the baby—that's why I stole. I had promised my husband when he married me that I would never steal again. He thought I had reformed and I deceived him. If I could not stop stealing for the best man God created I could not stop for anybody. I wanted the nice things of this world, like other people had, for myself and the baby. I only stole two days a week—Mondays and Saturdays. I left the baby at home those days with my servant. The other days I stayed at home with my baby and got her to know her mamma."

Detective Frank Casanova of the Central Office arrested Mrs. Gross. He saw her acting suspiciously in a crowd trying to get on a west-bound Forty-second street car. She did not board the car, but walked away. Casanova followed her, and when he saw her open the chaste bag of a woman at Fifth avenue and abstract some money he arrested her. A roll of bills containing \$4 was found on her. At Police Headquarters the records identified Mrs. Gross as "Lottie Gross, pickpocket, Photograph No. 11,048."

On the way to Police Headquarters the woman, according to Casanova, told him she had been very successful in her thefts.

Some days I got as much as \$200," Casanova said she told him, "but other days the amount would be less. The harder I worked some times the less money I got. Sometimes I have only seen \$5 in a day."

31 WEATHER BUREAU CLERKS WHO AIDED MOORE REDUCED

Chief Rewarded With Promotion and More Pay, Is Charged.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Thirty-one employees of the Weather Bureau have been reduced for connection with the alleged political activity which resulted in the recent dismissal of former Chief Willis L. Moore. Henry L. Hensell, professor of meteorology, and D. J. Carroll, chief clerk, have been suspended without pay pending an investigation.

Charges have been preferred against fifty employees in all, alleging that they procured increases in salary or promotions in grade in return for promoting Moore's candidacy for Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's Cabinet. Thirty-one already have been demoted to their former status. Secretary Houston announced to-day. Copies of the charges and all other papers in the cases have been laid before the Civil Service Commission. Fourteen cases are held in abeyance.

Moore was dismissed and Charles T. Burns, his chief assistant, was demoted after an investigation in which Secretary Houston reported that Burns had traveled about the country at Government expense ostensibly on business but actually doing political work for Moore.

Denies Connection Alimony.

The application of the Countess Marie de Ostroumoff, who obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from Count Joseph Reynold de Ostroumoff on March 17 last for alimony pending a reopening of her suit, was denied yesterday by Judge Condit in the Supreme Court. Justice Glanville said the interlocutory decree makes no provision for it, and that decree is still in force.

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WOOD NOT GUILTY IN DYNAMITE PLOT; SENSATION IN COURT

As Jury Frees Magnate and Dis-agrees on Atteaux Bribery Charge Is Brought Up.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—William M. Wood, millionaire, President of the American Woolen Company, was acquitted on all counts by a jury to-day on the charge of having conspired unlawfully to plant dynamite in Lawrence during the textile strike of 1912, in order to discredit the striking mill workers. The jury disagreed on the first four counts in the indictment against Frederick E. Atteaux, wealthy dye stuff manufacturer, but acquitted him on the fifth count.

Dennis J. Collins, the Cambridge dog fancier, who turned State's evidence, was found guilty on the first two counts but was acquitted on the other three. Wood was immediately discharged, while Collins and Atteaux remained in the seats assigned to them, as Attorney Harry F. Huriburt, chief counsel for Wood, arose and addressed Judge Crosby.

After reviewing the charge that an attempt had been made to bribe Juror Morris Shuman, and that he should be immediately and publicly dismissed from the bar. On behalf of myself and in justice to myself, my client and my associates I ask that Your Honor immediately investigate the matter, put witnesses under oath and get at the truth right here and now. Of course the Grand Jury will investigate, but that is a secret inquiry. This matter the public should know all of the truth about. And I ask Your Honor to take the matter up.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ABSOLVES LAWYER FOR WOOD.

Judge Crosby called on District Attorney Pelletier for his position in the matter.

"I endorse every word Mr. Huriburt has said," said Mr. Pelletier. "I want to say as a public official that there is not the slightest suspicion, belief or thought that Mr. Huriburt had any connection with any such scheme."

It is an outrageous use of a reputable lawyer's name by some mysterious sounder, and I intend getting at the very bottom of it. The Grand Jury will take the matter up on Monday, and I am willing to co-operate with the Court in any other investigation that may be decided on."

Judge Crosby said that there was no rule of evidence whereby such an inquiry should be ordered, but Huriburt jumped to his feet with:

"Your Honor, this is contempt of your court. Will you sit by and permit this to be settled by a secret inquiry. My reputation demands an immediate inquiry and I submit that a public and open hearing should be given by Your Honor."

District Attorney Pelletier said he had already called a Grand Jury investigation for next Monday and suggested that the public investigation go over until Wednesday, when he would be in a position to determine just what there was in the story. Judge Crosby accepted the suggestion of the prosecution and declared he would take up the question on Wednesday in open court.

BRYAN NAMES DICKINSON.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Major J. J. Dickinson of New York was to-day appointed by Secretary Bryan representative of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at \$4,000 a year in the State Department. Major Dickinson's duties will consist of expediting the business between the Department and the Exposition authorities.

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